



PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II

July 5-6, 2012



Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah



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Editors:

Agus Subyanto

Mualimin

Prihantoro



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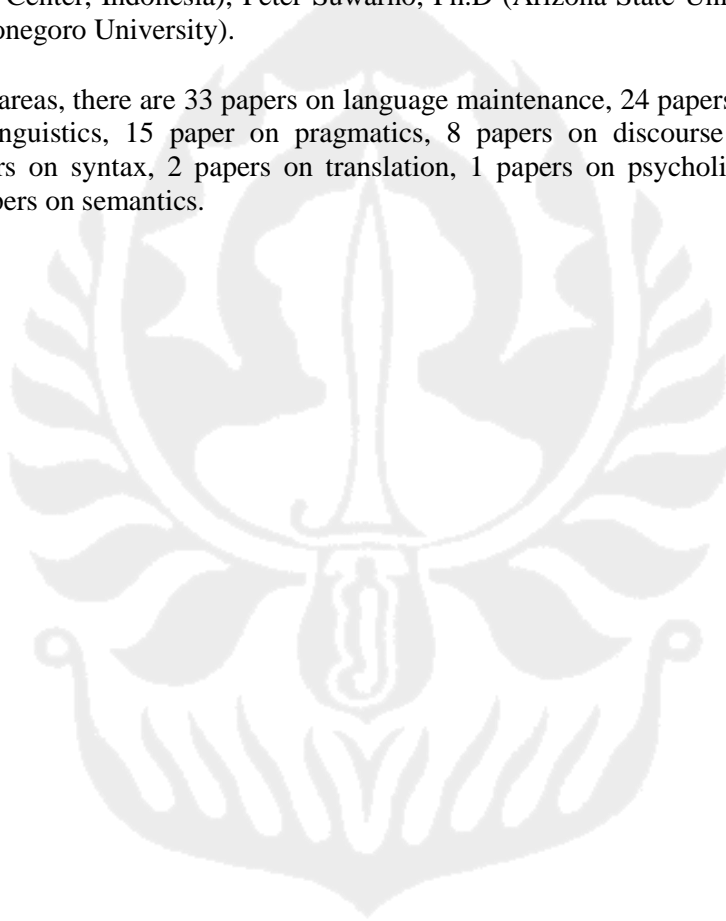
Editors' Note

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift II is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in July 2011. We do hope that the seminar with this theme can become a yearly program of the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University, as we see that this topic still needs our serious attention due to the inevitable impact of globalization on the life of indigenous languages.

We would like to thank the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the head and secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists all the papers presented at the seminar. The first five papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Prof. Dr. Hanna (Balai Bahasa Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia), Dr. Sugiyono (Language Center, Indonesia), Peter Suwarno, Ph.D (Arizona State University), and Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D (Diponegoro University).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 33 papers on language maintenance, 24 papers on language learning, 19 paper on sociolinguistics, 15 paper on pragmatics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 paper on morphology, 2 papers on syntax, 2 papers on translation, 1 papers on psycholinguistics, 1 papers on phonology, and 1 papers on semantics.



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SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II			
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
07.30 - 08.20 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.20 - 08.45 WIB	OPENING		PAKOEBUWONO
08.45 - 10.45 WIB	PLENARY 1		PAKOEBUWONO
	Hanna	BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA	
	Sugiyono	PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN	
10.45 - 11.00 WIB	COFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 A		ROOM A
	Asih Prihandini, Deny Nugraha	REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN	
	Deni Karsana	MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI	
	Dwi Wulandari	THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE	
	Zubaedah Wiji Lestari & Muhamad Qushoy	PERSON DEIXIS IN SUNDANESSE JOKES (THE ANALYSIS OF CANGEHGAR IN “BASA CINA” AND “ASAL-USUL” EPISODES)	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 B		ROOM B
	I Dewa Putu Wijana	PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA	
	Indah Arvianti	KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE	
	Hendarto Supatra	LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS)	
	M.Oktavia Vidiyanti	PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 C		ROOM C
	Muhammad	SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING	
	Ngadiso	MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA	
	M. Suryadi	KERAPUHAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN	
	Yune Andryani Pinem	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 D		ROOM D
	Rukni Setyawati	ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPERIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Swany Chiakrawati	MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING THE PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE (THE PROBLEM IN MAINTAINING ‘FUKIEN (HOKKIEN)’ AND ‘HAKKA’ DIALECTS AS INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE AMONG OVERSEAS CHINESE SOCIETY IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA)	
	Teguh Sarosa	THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY	
	Prihantoro	ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING	
12.30 - 13.30 WIB	BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO

International Seminar “Language Maintenance and Shift II”, July 5-6, 2012

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Aan Setyawan	PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY; STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE	ROOM A
	Abadi Supriatin	PENGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL	
	Agnes Widyaningrum	PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE	
	Andi Rizki Fauzi	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Anggi Riris Pawesty	THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS	ROOM A
	Anik Widyastuti	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES	
	Barans Irawan Palangan	INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MAINTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM	
	Bening Angga Dita	USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Casiyah	THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	ROOM B
	Dewi Puspitasari	LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN	
	Didit Kurniadi	TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH	
	Euis Kurniasih	RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA “NGEUYEUK SEUREUH”	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Fider Saputra T	LANGUAGE POLITENESS	ROOM C
	Hamza Aabeed .K.	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT	
	Hazairin Eko Prasetyo	PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THORUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY	
	I. Maria Hendrarti	NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY’S <i>THE OPTIMIST’S DAUGHTER</i>	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Hetty Catur Ellyawati, Muhammad Arief Budiman	WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS	ROOM D
	Ignatius Maryoto	THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON “NO FLYING ZONE” IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS	
	Ikha Adhi Wijaya	TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ?	
	Indriani Triandjojo	LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Izzati Gemi Seinsiani	THE LEARNERS’ ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE SUBJECT AS ONE OF JAVANESE’S LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE EFFORT	ROOM A
	Johanes Sutomo	INTRODUCING JAVANESE WEBLOGS ENHANCES PARTICIPATION TOWARDS JAVANESE DISCOURSE	
	Khairi Zaglom	USE OF COHESIVE FEATURES IN ESL STUDENTS’ E-MAIL AND WORD-PROCESSED TEXTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	
	Kharisma Puspita Sari	SPEECH LEVEL PATTERN AND REFERENCE/ DEIXIS BASED ON SOCIAL STATUS CLASSIFICATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USING (A STUDY ABOUT TRADITION AS INFLUENCE IN ISLAMIC ANCIENT BOARDING SCHOOL/PONDOK PESANTREN SALAFI LANGUAGE STYLE)	

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13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Luqman Hakim	STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH	ROOM B
	Machalla Megaiab Abdullah	DESIGNING WRITING TEST	
	Maria Theresia Priyastuti	PROSES ADAPTASI PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA : SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI	
	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Mas Sulis Setiyono	HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS	ROOM C
	Meka Nitrit Kawasari	'NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA' MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA	
	Milad Ali Milad Addusamee	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING APPROACH, A CASE OF STUDY IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS REFERS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MULTIPLE-LANGUAGE IN TEACHING METHOD	
	Nurul Adhalina	JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Peni kustiati	LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA	ROOM D
	Ratih Kusumaningsari	KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK "AH...TENANE")	
	Rayda Ary Ana	THE IMPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL THEORY IN TEACHING READING A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FOR MIDDLE AGE STUDENTS (FUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING)	
	Rezqan Noor Farid	BAHASA BANJAR: ITS VARIETIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (A CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION OF BAHASA BANJAR IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS POIN OF VIEW)	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Rika Rahma Anissa	THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA	ROOM A
	Saidatun Nafisah	THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING <i>KITAB KUNING</i> AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
	Sari Kusumaningrum	ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM	
	Setiawan Bayu Nugroho	DESIGNING SPEAKING TEST BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TEST AND IMITATIVE TEST FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY COMPETENCE	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Solegar Anggit Prasetyo	EMBODIMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING	ROOM B
	Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI	
	Suharyo	POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG	
	Tri Pramesti	TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION <i>TUILET'</i> : A PARODY	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Umi Jaroh	MENULIS MENINGKATKAN KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK	ROOM C
	Uniwati	LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita	THE IMPLICATION ON TEACHING EFL (ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE) READING FUN TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS	
	Wiwik Wijayanti	ANALISIS KONTRASTIF MONOLINGUAL BAHASA INDONESIA	

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TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo	CAMPUR KODE PADA RUBRIK GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT	ROOM D
	Yessi Aprilia Waluyo	PRESERVING AND PROTECTING JAVANESE LANGUAGES BY APPLYING CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN CLASSROOM (SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF PRAGMATICS)	
	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011 – 2012	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2 A		ROOM A
	Arapa Efendi	AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY)	
	Isry Laila Syathroh	TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Juanda, Nungki Heriyati	BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN	
	Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo	THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2 B		ROOM B
	Lalu Ari Irawan	ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER'S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE	
	Naniek Kuswardhani, Retno Budi Wahyuni	ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM	
	Sonezza Ladyanna	SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA	
	Sri Murtiningsih	BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2 C		ROOM C
	Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, Joko Sutopo	CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS.	
	Syaifur Rochman	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS BASED ON THE STUDENT'S CULTURAL VALUES (A SURVEY OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS EXPERIENCED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY)	
	Luita Aribowo	AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK	
	Dahlya Indra Nurwanti	ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2D		ROOM D
	Ajeng Dianing Kartika	ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM	
	Daniel Ginting	THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS' REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM	
	Muhamad Ahsanu	THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Agus Hari Wibowo	PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN)	
16.00 - 16.30 WIB	COFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3A		ROOM A
	Prima Hariyanto	KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Surono	UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES	
	Yusup Irawan	AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA	
	Maryanti E. Mokoagouw	WACANA MOB PAPUA: KAJIAN EKOLINGUISTIK DIALEKTIKAL	
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 B		ROOM B
	Deli Nirmala	EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Hyunisa Rahmanadia	KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES	
	Rizki Hidayatullah, Septi Mustika Sari	KONSEP WANGI DALAM JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR	
	Chusni Hadiati	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES	
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 C		ROOM C
	Oktiva herry Chandra	JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF DDRESS	
	Mytha Candria	A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH"	
	Yovita M. Hartarini	PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL	
	Nurhayati	FROM MARTO TO MARFELINO, A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE	
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3D		ROOM D
	Syihabul Irfan	MENDADAK "BAHASA INDONESIA": DAYA ILOKUSIONER DALAM TUTURAN M. TABRANI IHWAL USULAN NAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN	
	Mualimin	REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE	
	M. Abdul Khak	PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF	
	Hidayatul Astar	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL	
18.00 - 19.00 WIB	PRAYING		PAKOEBUWONO
19.00 - 21.00 WIB	DINNER		PAKOEBUWONO
FRIDAY, JULY 6, 2012			
07.30 - 08.00 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4A		ROOM A
	Agus Sudono	POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI)	
	Devina Christania, Pradipta Wulan Utami	CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM "ALI ONCOM" PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS	
	Evynurul Laily Zen	SISTEM PANGGILAN KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI CERMIN BUDAYA DAN POLA PIKIR MASYARAKAT JAWA: DULU DAN KINI	
	Sudirman Wilian	THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK	

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TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4B		ROOM B
	Khristianto, Widya Nirmalawati	MAKING USE THE RECORDED LANGUAGE RELICS IN HUMOR PIECES	
	Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzeli Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh	KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA	
	Sri Mulatsih	SPEECH PLANNINGS ON THE STUDENTS' CONVERSATION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)	
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4C		ROOM C
	Taufik Mulyadin	INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN BASA SUNDA	
	Veria Septianingtias	ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI	
	Yuni Ferawaty	INTERFERENSI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA ISTILAH PENAMBANGAN TIMAH BANGKA	
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4D		ROOM D
	Yuliarni	KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI	
	Frans I Made Brata	LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION	
	Retno Purwani Sari	DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA	
09.30 - 09.45 WIB	CEFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO
09.45 - 11.00 WIB	PLENARY 2		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE	
11.00 - 11.15 WIB	CLOSING		PAKOEBUWONO

LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINANCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY

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Abstract

Language is tool of humanity. It is suggested that learning language should begin from the very beginning in our lives because the ability to learn a language is restricted to the years before puberty.

The tendency to use more prestigious and modern languages will make the condition of life of local language which is regarded as low relative prestige and less valuable in economic field will be threatened with extinction. When there are various languages in the life condition, the languages will influence one another and the most prestigious one will dominate the others.

In Indonesia besides Local language (vernacular) we have several languages, Indonesian, English, and also Japanese and Chinese. Indonesian is the official language for instruction in our school in Indonesia, so all the teachers and pupils have to use Indonesian language during school hours. In this condition, children are faced the condition to have become accustomed to have very limited knowledge of the local language because they have never had the chance to use local language in their school. If parents and teachers don't actively encourage maintenance of the local language, the children are in danger of losing it. Unfortunately a lot of them never have the chance to use the local language at home; and this will make the children never be able to use the language. The language ability isn't as the same as a skill like swimming or biking. So if all Indonesian families don't want to keep the language skill sharp and exposure to it the extinction of the local language is definitely will happen.

The strategy to maintain the local language to the generation responsible for continuing is certainly concentrated to the increasing of using local language by the local language speaker. The language which is inherited for generations will live longer and it is in keeping with the objective to maintain the local language. The research to one family shows that by using vernacular as interaction medium to their children from the very beginning, give a good results. Their children are able to hear and speak their vernacular until they are grown up although they always use Indonesian language during their school hours and for academic purposes.

Key words: *Local Language, Vernacular, Maintenance, Strategy, Inherited, Generation.*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian society is multilingual and multicultural that is loaded with the linguistic phenomena. This is due to language contact cannot be avoided. The loyalties of mother tongue speakers strongly influence the presence of vernacular as their mother tongue in communication. The higher the loyalty of using the vernacular will likely be difficult to shift the existence of the vernacular in the speech community.

When languages come in contact, three principle outcomes are possible: a population may decide to continue using their native language for all functions, choose to use the newly introduced language instead of the native language in all functions or choose to use the native language in some domains and the additional language in others.

The accuracy of selection among the users of language can be studied among others by using the approach of sociology and social psychology approaches. (Greenfield in Sumarsono, 2009: 206). This concept divides into five domains, namely the realm of the family environment, relationships, religion, education, and jobs. If one speaker speaks at home with family members the speaker said to be in the realm of the family or family domain. The family domain is considered the most important because of the language of a child where it originated. If language, the local language in this area, continue to be used in the domain of the family it will not disappear.

Based on the description above the author is interested to analyze the strategy of maintain the local language in A.Hadiwidjaja family and the extended family.

METHOD

The approach of this study was selected based on suitability of the object and purpose of the study. The research approach used in this study is divided into two parts, the theoretical approaches and methodological approaches. Theoretical approach in this study is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistic approach is language study in relation to the use of language in society (Chaer and Agustina 2004:3). Methodological approach used is a qualitative approach.

The data used in this study come from the family of A. Hadiwidjaja and the extended family. The choice of the family domain as an object of this study is based on the theory that the family is the first place where people acquiring a language in this case the Javanese language.

The data in the study is primary data in the form of verbal utterance or part of the events from the conversation in the realm of the family in Semarang, as a result of observations and interviews. The data then is written in the data cards. Subject in this study is the heritage language or language repertoire that is owned by speech community in the family domain in Semarang. Used as a source of research in this study are 10 families from the extended family of A.Hadiwidjaja

Primary data was collected using observation and interview methods. The technique used is "teknik simak libat cakap" (SLC) and "teknik simak bebas libat cakap" (SBLC) (Sudaryanto 1993:133-135). "teknik simak libat cakap", in this case the researchers were not involved in the speech or participate in the conversation recorded but as observers full of intense listening to what was discussed and said by the participants. "Teknik simak libat cakap" (SBLC), researchers involved in the conversation with the participants. The primary data was obtained by visiting the homes of families.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

1. LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT AND ITS EFFECT ON LANGUAGE MASTERY

People as human beings and social beings need to interact with other human beings. In interaction, people use language to convey what they mean. In a speech community they will then experience events such as Bilingualism and multilingualism language. Bilingualism "Kedwibahasaan" in sociolinguistic defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in his interaction with others in turn. Multilingualism "keanekabahasaan" defined as a state of more than two languages used by a person in interaction with others. (Mackey and Fishman in Chaer, 2004: 84)

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2. BILINGUALISM

People may become bilingual either by acquiring two languages at the same time in childhood or by learning a second language sometime after acquiring their first language.

Many bilingual people grow up speaking two languages when they grow up speaking their parents' native language in their childhood home while speaking another language at school. Children can also become bilingual if their parents speak more than one language to them, or if some other significant person in their life (such as a grandparent or caretaker) speaks to them consistently in another language. Many linguists believe there is a 'critical period' (lasting roughly from birth until puberty) during which a child can easily acquire any language that he or she is regularly exposed to. Under this view, the structure of the brain changes at puberty, and after that it becomes harder to learn a new language. This means that it is much easier to learn a second language during childhood than as an adult.

3. MULTILINGUALISM

Individual is a human beings and social beings who need to interact with other human beings. In the era of globalization humans is allowed to communicate or interact with a variety of ways in line with the changing times. But there are times when such development would erode the existing culture. In interaction, people use language to convey what they mean. The existence of a variety of language usage as a result of the needs of speakers of language in communication led to a situation in society has become quite complicated. Such complexity will increase in the community if there are more than one language there. Because in addition to the language should determine whether they should communicate with each other, each speaker should also consider the variety of language appropriate to where the situation is.

If people in a speech community often interacts with other speech community will experience events such as Bilingualism and multilingualism language. Bilingualism "Kedwibahasaan" in sociolinguistic defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in her interaction with others in turn. Multilingualism "keanekabahasaan" defined as a state of more than two languages used by a person in interaction with others in turn (Mackey and Fishman in Chaer, 2004: 84)

4. PROBLEMS MULTILINGUALISM IN THE JAVANESE COMMUNITY

The phenomenon of multilingualism is a symbol of the complexity of the role of language in society. Javanese society is a concrete illustration of traditional language and culture of Java in Indonesia. However, Javanese language is shifted associated with other languages to be used by the Java community. Multilingualism brings Javanese community should be able to learn other languages besides Javanese language. When the language shifts in multilingual societies it gradually shows a tendency that leads to Merger Culture. The role of the Java language as the language of high eroded little by little become decrease and Javanese language occupies an inferior position as the third language after Indonesia and English. Evidence of erosion is the loss of the role of Javanese language communication in Javanese society, children with parents. The presence of modernization and globalization seem give the tendency to make Java language seem less important.

5. THE LANGUAGES USED IN INDONESIA

In Indonesia besides vernacular we have several languages, Indonesian, English, and also Japanese and Chinese. But In general there are three languages used in Indonesia : English, Indonesian and local languages.

English language was introduced (taught) since in primary school or even in kindergarten. This language is also used for business purposes, particularly in the field of tourism as Indonesia is rich in tourist destinations.

Indonesian language is used in all ceremonies, events, and state activities, as a means of communication between the government and the society and also used in teaching and learning process in kindergarten, primary school, in junior high school, middle school and in college as the language of instruction.

Vernacular is the first language a child acquired. To maintain the vernacular parents especially mother has a big role to make her children familiar with vernacular.

6. LANGUAGE SHIFT AND LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE

Language shift and maintenance are terms that refer to a choice made by a society as to which language will be used for certain functions. This choice may lead to the death of another language in its totality, leaving no speakers of the language, or death of the language in a specific community only. If this shift does not occur, or if it occurs only in certain domains of a society, then some degree of language maintenance occurs.

According Sumarsono and Partana (2002:237) School also caused a shift in language. Schools are also considered as factors causing the shift in the mother tongue of students. The language of instruction used by teachers in delivering the subject matter is Indonesian. Thus the parents argue that if children are accustomed to using their home language and not the Indonesian region, they will have difficulty in understanding the subject delivered. As a result children are not able to speak or at least the kids can only understand the language without being able to interact.

A child with grow up in a household in which parents speak a local language and the others members of the family speak other language; in that case, the child may learn to speak both languages. In short, a young child who is regularly exposed to two languages from an early age will most likely become a fluent native speaker and the additional language.

DISCUSSION

From the data which are verbal utterances or part of the events from the conversation in the family domain of A. Hadiwidjaja and the extended family we find:

COMMON WORDS				
krama	Ngoko	English		
Asmanipun	jenengmu	Your name	24	66%
Dalem	kulo	I	23	63%
Dalem Mas/Mbak? Dalem Pak/Bu?	Apa?	Yes? (as in being called):	23	63%
dhahar	mangan	eat	34	94%
diparingi	diwenehi	Is given	25	69%
Enggal	Anyar	new	23	63%
injih	nggih	Yes (an answer)	28	77%
Kemutan	Eling	Remember	24	66%
kepanggih	ketemu	meet	26	72%
kesah	lunga	go	26	72%
Malih	Maneh	Again	26	72%
mangga		please	30	83%
Maos	Moco	Read	23	63%
Matur Nuwun		Thank-you	36	100%
mboten	Ora	no	36	100%
Menapa	Apa	what	36	100%
mripat	mata	eye	36	100%
Ngunjuk	Ngombe	Drink	26	72%
Nyuwun	Njaluk	Ask	30	83%
Nyuwun sewu	amit	Excuse me	36	100%
padaran	weteng	stomach	23	63%
panjenengan	kowe	you	36	100%
pinarak	lungguh	sit	36	100%
Sami-sami	Pada-pada	You're welcome	36	100%
Sare	Turu	Sleep	28	77%
Sinten?	Sapa?	Who?	28	77%
sirah	endhas	head	34	94%
Siram	Adus	Take a bath	30	83%
sowan	nekani	visit	23	63%
Supe	Lali	Forget	30	83%
Wonten	Ana	There is	25	69%

The words above are the common words found in the family's daily conversation. Almost all the members always used the words for their daily activities. The words matur nuwun, mboten, menapa, mripat are used by all the members. Dalem

Dalem Mas/Mbak? Dalem Pak/Bu? Whereas the words sowan, padaran, maos, enggal only 63% of the participant use them.

Phrase				
krama	ngoko	English		
Kados pundi kabaripun?	Piyé kabaré?	How are you?	25	69%
Dalem badhe matur	Aku meh omong	I want to say something	25	69%
Badhe tindak pundi?	Meh lunga endi?	Where are you going?	25	69%
wonten mriki	Ning kene	Here		
Sugeng injang		Good morning	36	100%
Sugeng sonten		Good afternoon	36	100%
Sugeng rawuh		Welcome	36	100%
Sampun kondur	Wis bali	Have gone home	26	72%
Menawi kerso	Nek gelem	If you want it	26	72%

The phrase *sugeng injang*, *sugeng sonten*, *sugeng rawuh* is said by all the participant, and the phrase *kados pundi kabaripun*, *dalem badhe matur* and *badhe tindak pundi* only use by 69% of participant.

Terms of address				
Bapak	Pak	Father	8	22%
Ibu	Buk	Mother	8	22%
Pak Lik	Lik	Uncle	8	22%
Bu Lik	Lik	Aunt	8	22%
Yang Kung – Eyang Kakung	Mbah Lanang	grandpa	8	22%
Yang Ti – Eyang Putri	Mbah Wedhok	grandma	8	22%

The terms of address only use by 22% of participant

Name		
Adi	Hariani	Nanik
Agus	Hariato	Pipit
Eko	Hendra	Slamet
Hadi	Herawati	Triandjojo
Hadiananto	Imawan	Trimawati
Hadiwidjaja	Indriani	Widyawati
Halim	Mariani	Wijayanti

From 36 of respondent only 21 persons or 58% who named with Javanese name.

CONCLUSION

From the above short discussion, can be conclude that Language selection in the family domain in A. Hadiwidjaja family generally occurs at home. Verbal interaction that occurs within the family domain involving the family members, parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren. The topic generally spoken in the family domain is daily conversation; it is the discourse of everyday communication within the family domain.

The words that always use in the daily conversation will stay longer in the mind of the participant such as: *matur nuwun*, *sami-sami*, *panjenengan*, *pinarak*, etc...

The phrase which is in relation with greeting is also use by the entire participant, because those phrases seldom use by them When language is used in the family domain will not shift or extinct. Although some of the children study out of town they still use the language in this case the words when they speak with their family. This phenomenon shows that maintenance of local language can be done starting through family domain, because the language is learnt by persons from they still very young and is still used in their daily conversation.

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